

Presentation to NOAA Testbed Workshop

April 14, 2015

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Presentation Outline

1. SPoRT procedures; project selection and management
2. Summary of FY14 Assessments
3. FY15 Progress/Plans



- Using NOAA and NASA satellites and collaborative models to understand atmospheric rivers and flooding events



- Developing and further improving data assimilation techniques to improve regional weather forecasting



- Collaborating on new tools that use NASA and NOAA satellite imagery for model validation



- Providing near real-time satellite imagery and lightning products to aid aviation forecasters



- Creating new decision support system (AWIPS II) capabilities for next-gen satellites and models



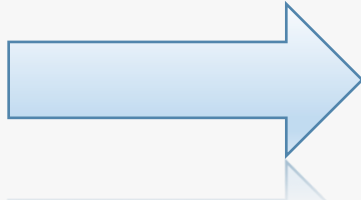
- Exploring the use of lightning data from ground networks as precursors to GOES-R and ISS capabilities

Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT) Center

SPoRT is focused on transitioning unique NASA and NOAA observations and research capabilities to the operational weather community to improve short-term weather forecasts on a regional and local scale.

- close collaboration with numerous WFOs and National Centers across the country
- SPoRT activities began in 2002, first products to AWIPS in 2003
- co-funded by NOAA since 2009 through satellite “proving ground” activities

Proven paradigm for transition of research and experimental data to “operations”



Benefit

- demonstrate capability of NASA and NOAA experimental products to weather applications and societal benefit
- prepares forecasters for use of data from next generation of operational satellites (JPSS, GOES-R)

Partnerships with NOAA



Over 30 NWS WFOs
and All Regional
Headquarters



NOAA Cooperative Institutes
as Data Delivery and
Product Development Partners



National Centers
for Environmental Prediction

Environmental Modeling Center
National Hurricane Center
Weather Prediction Center
Ocean Prediction Center
Aviation Weather Center
Storm Prediction Center

Legend

- Product Development Partner
- National Center Evaluation Partner
- NWS Regional Headquarters
- WFO Collaborative Partner

SPoRT collaborates with NOAA Cooperative Institutes to develop and distribute products to partnering NWS WFOs and National Centers, providing unique observation and modeling capabilities to support their daily forecasting operations.



Alignment with Operational Interests

SPoRT interacts with NWS WFOs in consultation with NWS Regional HQs, identifying solutions to regional challenges

SPoRT's Strategic Plan and support from NASA HQ provides guidance on how to address NASA science questions

SPoRT receives guidance through solicitations and awards from NOAA's Proving Grounds

Biennial, external reviews (e.g., SAC, right) provide a broad perspective of R2O/O2R opportunities benefitting NASA and NOAA partnerships

2014 SPoRT Science Advisory Committee (SAC)

Mr. Tom Bradshaw	Meteorologist-In-Charge NOAA/NWS WFO Dallas/Ft. Worth, TX
Mr. Andy Edman	Chief, Scientific Services Division NOAA/NWS Western Region Headquarters
Mr. Lawrence Friedl	Director NASA Applied Sciences Program
Mr. Bill Sjoberg (for Dr. Mitch Goldberg)	Program Support Lead NOAA/NESDIS/JPSS (JPSS Chief Program Scientist)
Dr. Ming Ji	Director NOAA/NWS Office of Science and Technology Integration
Dr. Tsengdar Lee	Program Manager NASA Weather Focus Area
Dr. Bill Lapenta	Director NOAA/NCEP
Mr. Greg Mandt	System Program Director NESDIS/GOES-R Program
Dr. Christa Peters-Lidard	Deputy Director NASA Goddard Hydrospheric and Biospheric Sciences Branch
Dr. David Radell	Techniques Development Meteorologist NOAA/NWS Eastern Region Headquarters
Mr. Kim Runk	Acting Director NOAA/NWS Operations Proving Ground



SPoRT R2O/O2R Paradigm

Bridge the “Valley of Death”

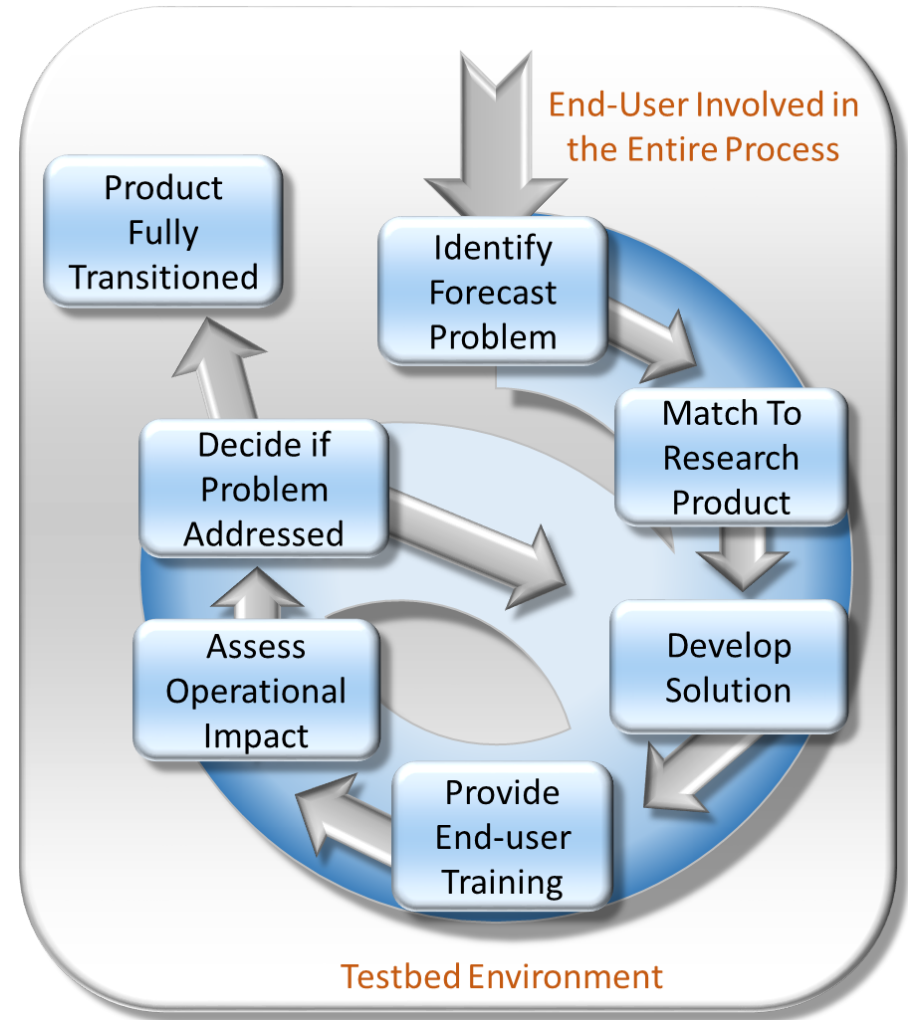
Can’t just “throw data over the fence”

- maintain interactive partnerships with help of specific advocates
- integrate into user decision support tools
- Create product training
- Perform targeted product assessments

Use experimental datasets and proxies in advance of operational use to demonstrate utility and impact

Concept has used to successfully transition a variety of satellite datasets to operational users for more than 10 years

Other groups in the community have adopted this paradigm



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NAME	PRODUCTS	WFO / NC	DATE	Description
Snowfall Rate	NESDIS Snowfall Rate	WFOs, NCs	1/14 - 3/14	Microwave-based snowfall rate
NCWCP & NHC Winter Demo. ²	Air Mass RGB (SEVIRI), AIRS Total Ozone, Hybrid	WPC, TAFB, OPC, SAB	1/14 – 4/14	GOES-R and JPSS products
HWT Spring Exp ²	UAH GOES-R CI, PGLM, tracking tool (AWIPS II)	NSSL/HWT	5/14 – 6/14	Operational warning testbed
OPG Tracking Tool ²	Tracking tool (AWIPS II)	OPG	5/14 - 6/14	Total lightning and other applications
Total Lightning	Source Density, Flash Extent Density	CWSUs, SR WFOs	5/14 – 7/14	New networks, cross-collaboration, and aviation use of TL
AWC Summer Exp ²	GOES-R CI, PGLM mosaic	AWC	8/14	Aviation applications testbed
Drought/Local Flood	LIS and soil moisture	SR WFOs	7/14 – 9/14	Drought monitoring and flood potential
Tropical Proving Ground Demo. ²	SEVIRI RGB suite, VIIRS DNB, ATMS	NHC	8/14-10/14	GOES-R proxy products for tropical cyclone/wave analysis and forecasting
Snowfall Rate in Alaska	NESDIS Snowfall Rate	AK WFOs, Centers	10/14	Microwave-based snowfall rate at low temps in data-void regions
Aviation and Cloud – High Latitudes	VIIRS and MODIS 24hr Micro RGB.	AFC, AFG, AJK AAWU,	12/14 – 2/15	Compare of new 24hr RGB to NtMicro RGB



Assessment: NESDIS Snowfall Rate Product

SPoRT led effort to evaluate operational utility of NESDIS-developed experimental snowfall rate (SFR) product derived from passive microwave observations

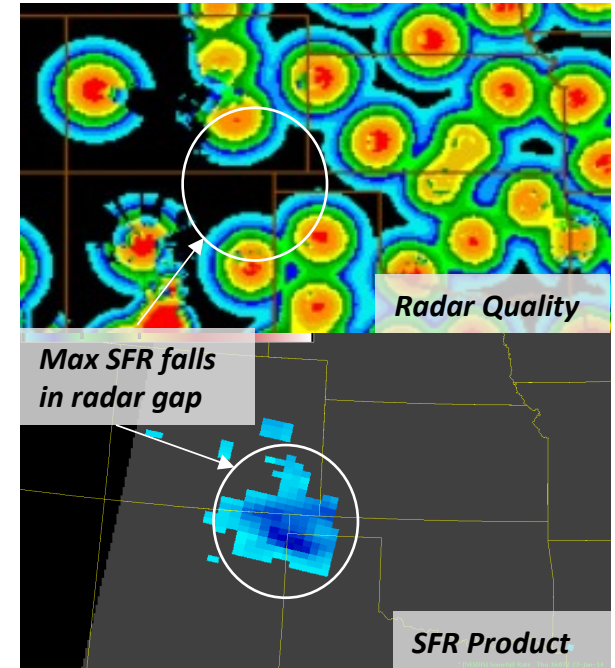
Valuable to determine maximum snowfall intensity not able to be discerned from traditional satellite imagery & radar and to fill in radar gaps

Assessed during Winter 2014

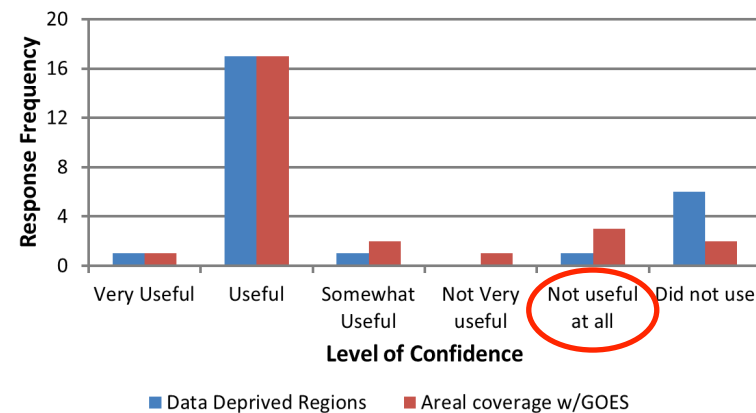
- 26 surveys, 10 blog posts, 50+ e-mails
- Most forecasters rated the product “Useful” or “Very Useful”

Revealed product issues impacting its applications in operations

- Large latency
- No retrievals under cold conditions (reason for all three “Not useful at all ratings”)
- Inadequate detection of light snow



Perceived utility of SFR product



Assessment: Tracking Meteogram Tool

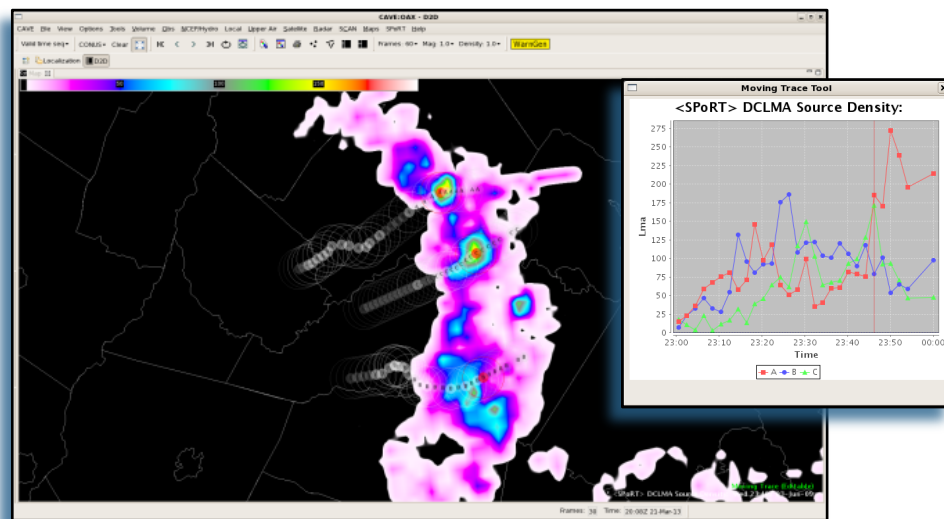
SPoRT leads an Experimental Products Development Team (EPDT) for community development of AWIPS II

Developed “Tracking Meteogram Tool”, which allows forecasters to track features and create time series plots

Applies to numerical models, satellite imagery, radar data, and total lightning

Baselined in AWIPS 15.1.1

Demonstrated and confirmed as impactful and ready for use through NWS Operations Proving Ground in April 2014, as highlighted in their annual report



Tracking Meteogram used to assess total lightning jumps in thunderstorms



Testing Tracking Meteogram at Operations Proving Ground

Assessment: Total Lightning

SPoRT has been a leader in transitioning ground-based total lightning observations to prepare forecasters for GLM

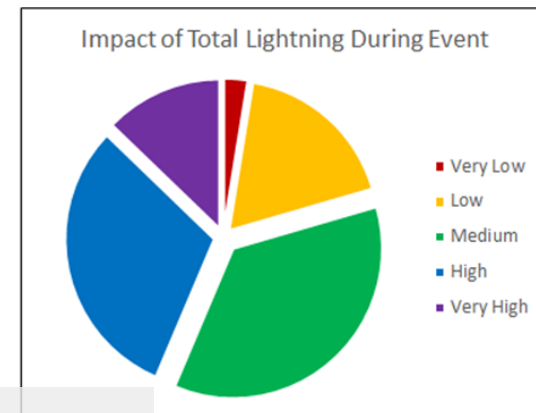
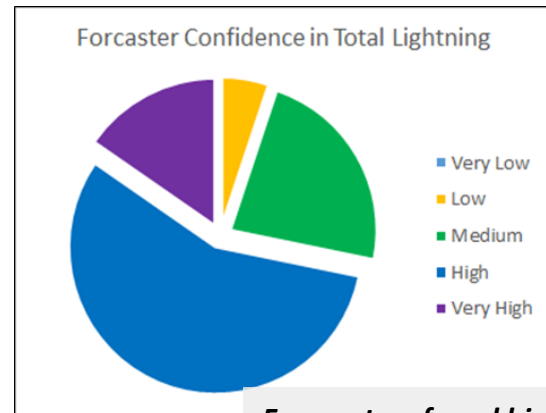
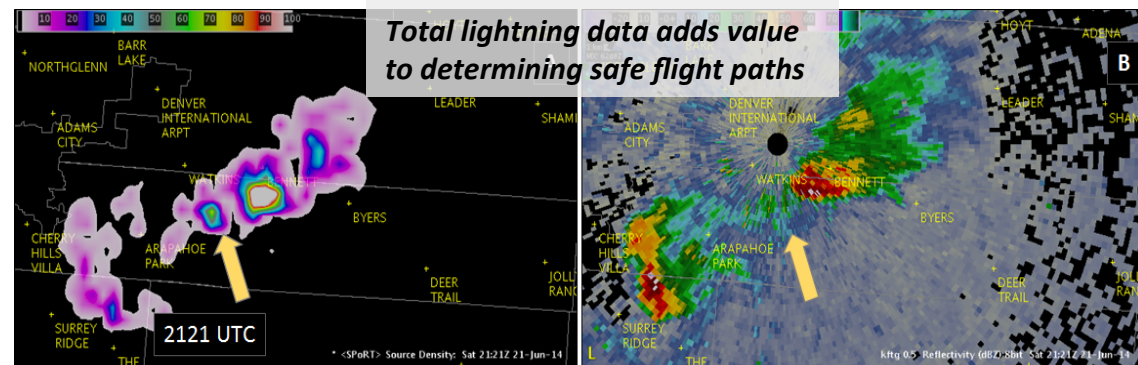
This year's assessment focused on aviation weather and lightning safety

Assessed during Summer/Fall 2014

- 8 WFOs; 3 CWSUs
- 39 surveys, many e-mails

Revealed product issues impacting its applications in operations

- Temporal resolution of the data for 1-minute refresh appears noisy



Forecasters found high confidence and impact in use of total lightning data

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Task Name	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
24-hr Microphysics RGB in AK (winter)	■											
NESDIS Snowfall Rate (CONUS)	■											
Post Disaster analysis via DAT				■								
PGLM at HWT					■							
CI at HWT					■							
CI at Western Region					■							
MODIS/VIIRS RGBs (including DNB) for Aviation					■							
PGLM at AWC							■					
CI at AWC							■					
QPE with Western Region							■					
24-hr Microphysics RGB in AK (summer)							■					
GPM L2/L3 Precipitation for SWUS/AK							■					
LIS in Western Region							■					
Himawari RGBs in Pacific Region								■				
RGB tool functionality in AWIPS II								■				
AHI QPE and GPM L2/L3 in Pacific Region											■	

Planned Assessments for FY15/16

CI and PGLM at HWT and AWC (Spring/Summer 2015)

Himawari RGB imagery for Pacific Region and National Centers (Summer 2015; depending on availability of AHI data)

24-hour Microphysics RGBs with AK WFOs (Summer 2015)

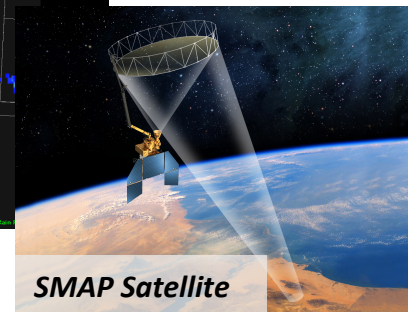
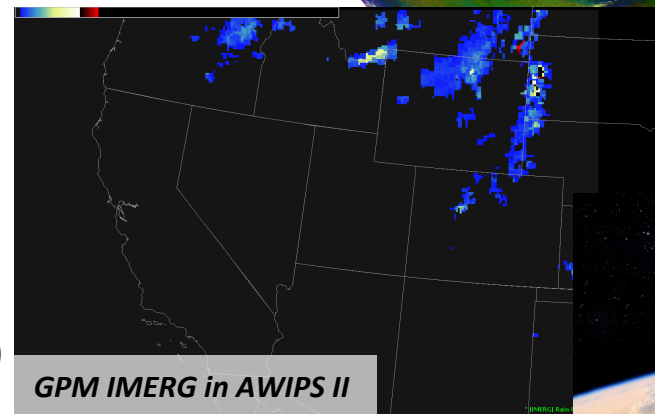
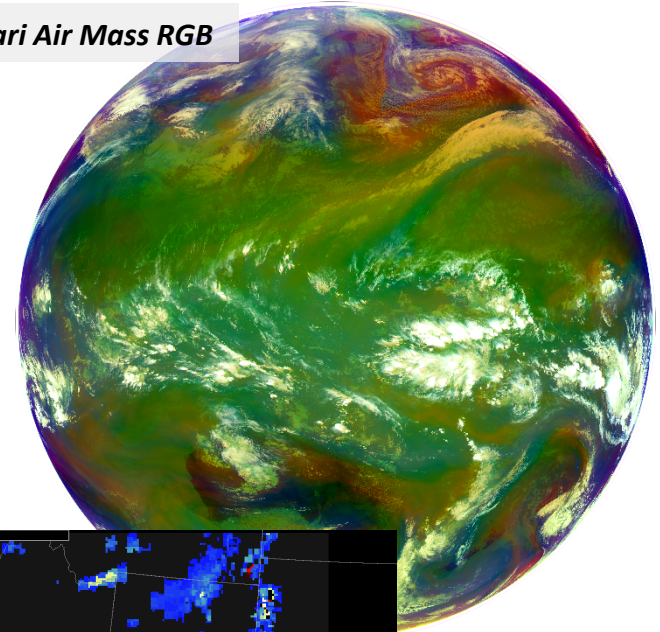
NESDIS QPE product in Western and Central Regions (Summer 2015)

GPM L2 and L3 rain rate product for hydrology applications (Summer 2015)

- SWUS Monsoon (Summer 2015)
- AK River Forecast Centers (Summer 2015)
- Pacific Region (Fall 2015)

Evaluation of SMAP-enhanced soil moisture product from LIS for (Summer 2016)

Himawari Air Mass RGB



Summary

SPoRT works collaboratively with forecasters at the NWS to transition unique satellite observations and modeling capabilities to solve operational forecasting problems using a proven R2O/O2R paradigm

SPoRT works with other NOAA testbeds and satellite liaisons to demonstrate value-added products from current satellite and proxy products from emerging satellites to train forecasters on the use of next-generation capabilities

Follow us!

Website: <http://weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport/>

Blog: <https://nasasport.wordpress.com/>

Twitter: @NASA_SPoRT

Facebook: NASA SPoRT Center



Back-Up Slides



Forecaster Training

Training is developed to complement more conceptual training developed by COMET or NOAA's Training Office

SPoRT training is generally shorter and more focused on specific forecast challenges being addressed during an assessment

Use specific examples identified by forecasters during "trial" periods to develop training

Multiple flavors of training are needed to reach all forecaster learning styles

- Site visits
- Microlessons
- User-based, operational modules
- Quick Guides

micro_lesson_RGB_Fog_20130823_NASA_SPoRT (01:30 / 08:20) ATTACHMENTS

SPoRT

Kevin Fuell
Meteorologist

Outline Thumbnails Notes Search

1. RGB Imagery for Aviation and Cloud Analysis
2. Forecast Issue and Solution
3. Night-time Microphysics RGB
4. Fog vs Low Clouds Application
5. Hybrid Conceptual Diagram
6. Fog Case: Hybrid 11-3.9um loop
7. VIIRS 11-3.9um vs NTmicro, 0621 UTC
8. MODIS 11-3.9um vs NTmicro, 0746 UTC
9. VIIRS 11-3.9um vs NTmicro, 0805 UTC
10. VIIRS Day-Night Band RGB
11. Summary / Resources

articulate POWERED PRESENTATION

SLIDE 3 OF 11

Night-time Microphysics RGB

- Utilizes MODIS & VIIRS channels/channel differences:
 - 12.0um-10.8um (optical depth)
 - 10.8um-3.9um (particle size & phase)
- Thicker = more red
- Small water droplets = more green
- Warmer = more blue

Low stratus (bluish green)

Mid-level Cumulus, Cumulonimbus (tans, browns)

Mid/Upper level stratus (purples)

Fog in elevated valleys (grayish aqua)

Fog in Sequatchie and TN valleys (grayish aqua)

Mid/Upper level stratocumulus (red tones)

Upper level cirrus (dark blue tones)



SPoRT

Example RGB Night-Time Microphysics Imagery from VIIRS – 2013, November 15

Fog and low cloud pattern is similar due to use of 10.8-3.9 spectral difference, but the optical thickness and thermal information provide even greater contrast between the fog and low clouds compared to the standard spectral difference alone.

The dull appearance and lower contribution of red (optical depth) compared to clouds to the north indicate fog vs. low level clouds. The 10.8-3.9um imagery does not distinguish fog from low clouds.

Example RGB Night-Time Microphysics Imagery from VIIRS – 2013, October 20

This image is an example. The RGB shows fog in a dull aqua to gray coloring affecting the coast of Canada to Washington State.

Red color indicates thick clouds. Oranges and yellows are mid-level clouds. Low clouds appear in shades of light blue or light green, depending on warm or cold temperature contribution.

Low, cold cloud

Assessment Methodology

Assessment page

- Quantitative questions
- Open comments

Follow-up Emails/Phone calls

- Submitted feedback receives a follow-up via e-mail (“Thank You”, and questions).
- Info exchange with product developers

Wide World of SPoRT Blog (

<https://nasasport.wordpress.com/>)

- Case examples

Assessment “Wrap-up” Telecon

Results in an Assessment Report

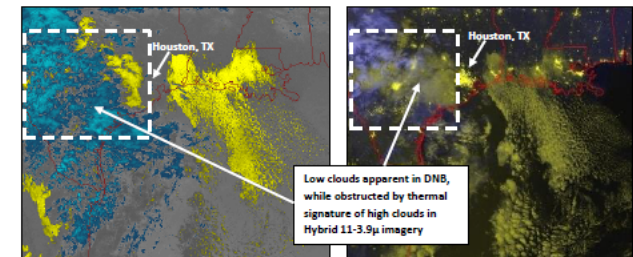
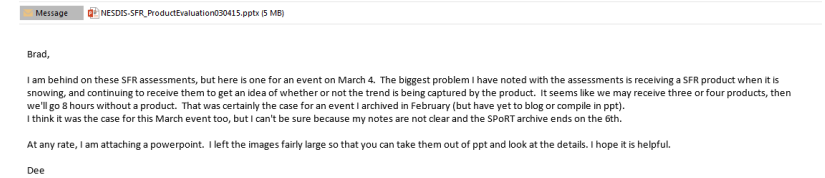
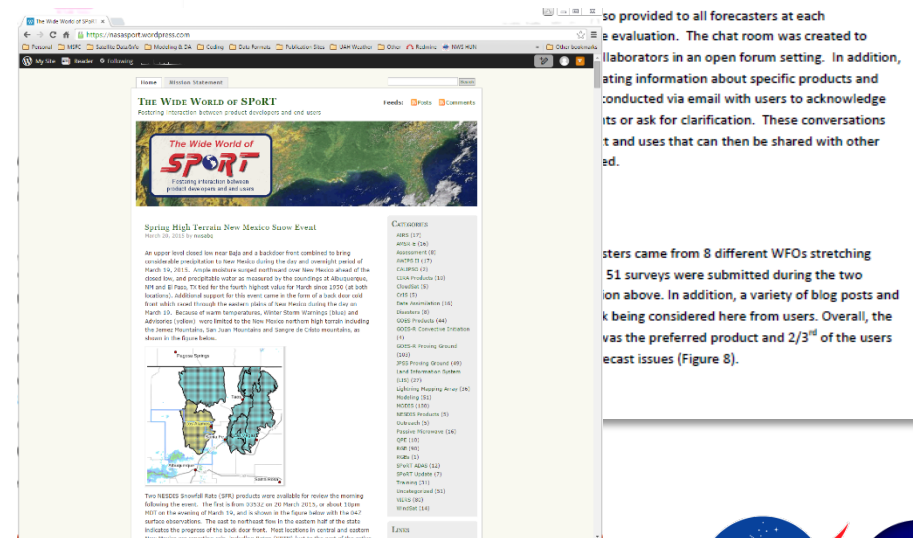
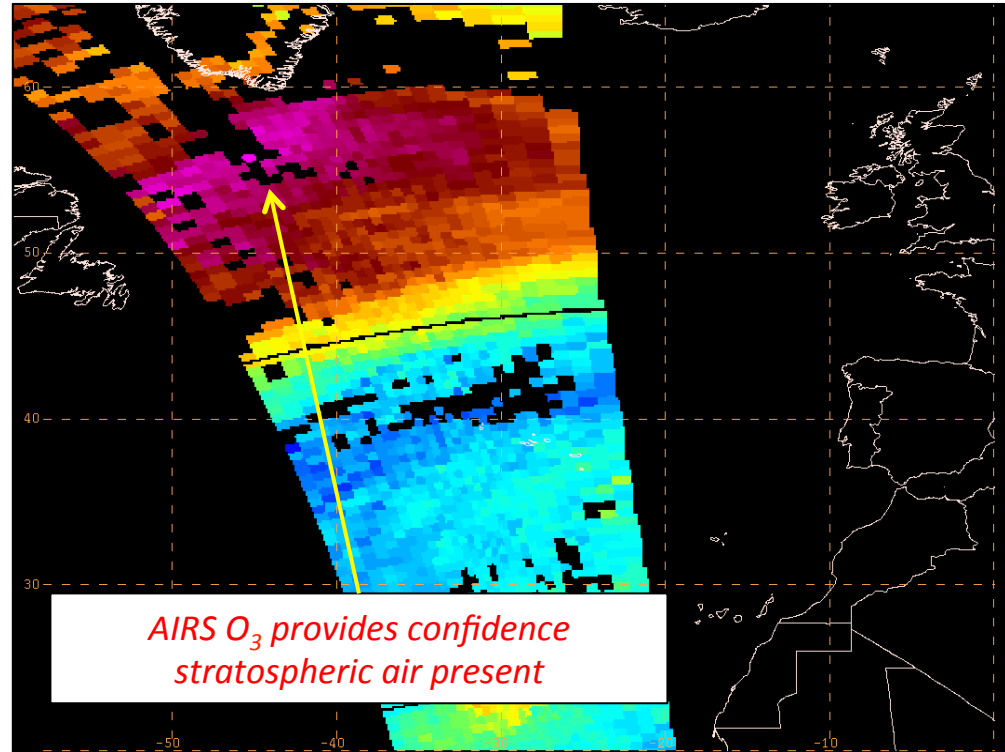
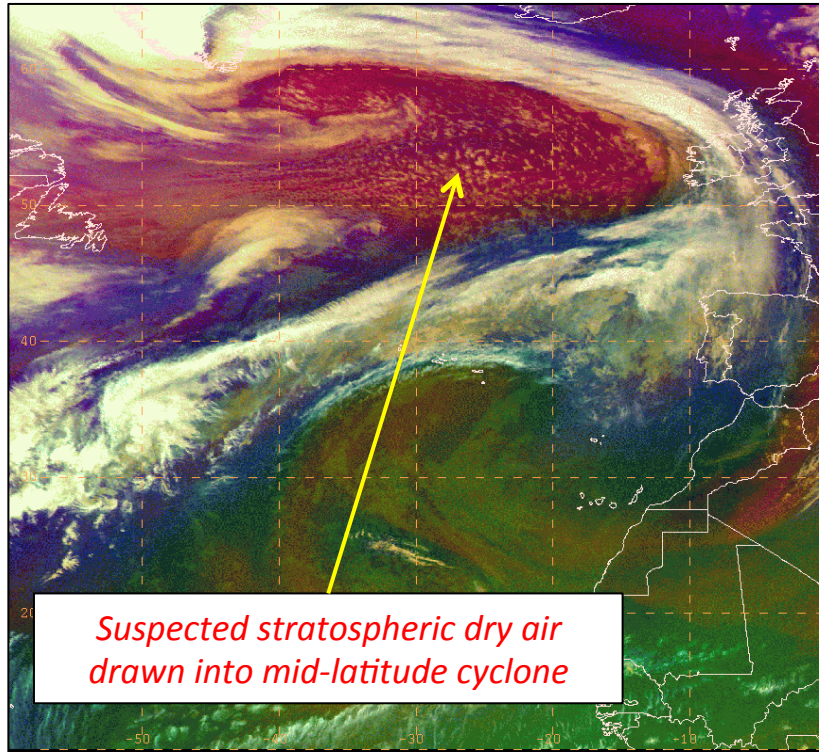


Figure 7. The SPoRT Hybrid GEO/LEO 11-3.9µm with VIIRS inserted (left) and the VIIRS Day-Night Band Radiance RGB Imagery (right) for 0749 UTC on 19 December 2013.



Assessment: Air Mass RGB & AIRS Ozone



National Center partners such as WPC and OPC use multispectral products from MODIS, VIIRS, and SEVIRI, but also incorporate profile information from AIRS to understand the influence of stratospheric air (via ozone) on the development and intensification of midlatitude cyclones.

“Reinforce the evidence from RGB of the descent of stratospheric air with tropopause folding.”

“This has allowed me to have confidence in assessing the RGB Airmass product and also in conjunction with gridded GFS output that a perceived PV anomaly is real or not.”

Assessment: Land Information System

High-resolution modeled soil moisture from the NASA Land Information System (LIS) were formatted for AWIPS II and transitioned to select SEUS WFOs

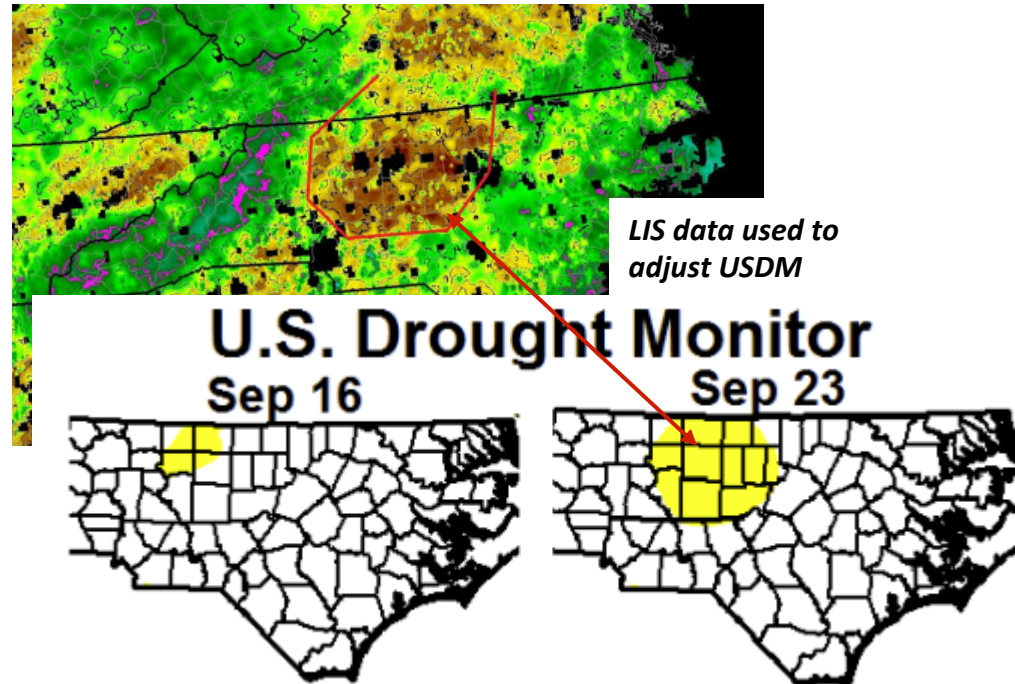
Soil moisture is useful for drought and areal flood detection and potential

Assessed during Summer/Fall 2014

- Huntsville, Raleigh, and Houston
- 28 surveys, 10 blog posts, many e-mails
- Input provided to U.S. Drought Monitor

Revealed product issues impacting its applications in operations

- Would like to know climatological significance of drought soil moisture for better drought guidance



8. How was SPoRT-LIS soil moisture applied to assessing the drought classification?

